

BEQUEATH A BILLION

Demise of Vanderbilt and Others
Breaks the Record.

Astor Estate Paid Largest Inheritance Tax Since Enactment of Law
With the Sum of \$3,150,000—
Many Rich Men Die.

New York.—With the death recently of George W. Vanderbilt, George Westinghouse and John L. Cadwalader, officials in the state comptroller's office in this city began a tabulation of the wealth left by the large number of prominent New York men who have died since January 1, 1913. It is estimated that the total amount of wealth passed on to the next generation by the death of these men is more than one billion dollars.

The state comptroller at Albany reports that for the year ending last September the total amount of revenue collected by the state from the inheritance tax was \$12,734,236.66. The sum to be collected from estates not yet appraised is believed to be much larger.

Never before in the history of this country, it is said, have so many men of wealth and power died in such a short period. Included in the list are such names as J. Pierpont Morgan, Anthony N. Brady, Benjamin Altman, Charles E. Appleby, George A. Hearn, Henry M. Flagler and Isaac V. Brokaw.

The tax on the Brady estate, paid recently in advance on appraisal to get a discount on the regular percentage, was \$2,584,000, which was on an estimated valuation of \$75,000,000.

The Morgan estate has paid an advance tax of \$2,500,000 on an estimated total valuation of \$65,000,000, exclusive of works of art, which have been valued at more than \$50,000,000. George W. Vanderbilt is supposed to have left \$50,000,000. Attorneys for the estate are working on an estimate of the fortune to be made to the state comptroller.

The largest inheritance tax paid since the enactment of the law was that of \$3,150,000 on the \$87,000,000 estate of the late Col. John Jacob Astor. Previous to that the estate of John S. Kennedy, valued at \$67,000,000, held the record.

Benjamin Altman, George A. Hearn, Isaac V. Brokaw and Isidor Straus, great merchants, are some of the men whose estates are being adjusted by the state comptroller. Mr. Altman left his art works, valued at \$10,000,000, to the Metropolitan museum. His total estate is supposed to be worth \$30,000,000.

Mr. Hearn, another noted art collector, left an estate of \$10,000,000, besides a notable art collection. The estate of Isaac V. Brokaw is estimated at \$5,000,000, and a valuation of \$4,427,608 was placed on the estate of Isidor Straus. Henry Flagler left an estate of \$6,000,000.

Other large estates settled in 1913 are those of D. O. Mills, who left about \$10,000,000; Edwin Hawley, valued at \$9,740,000, less debts of about \$4,000,000, and James R. Keene, estimated at \$20,000,000.

BARRYMORE IN BEST ROLE

Mrs. Colt Delights to Play the Part of Mother With Her Children About Her.

New York.—Mrs. Ethel Barrymore, known to theatergoers as Ethel Barrymore, one of the popular actresses of the American stage, delights to play the greatest role of her career in the seclusion of her home, where she is surrounded by her three children.



Ethel Barrymore's Best Role.

Samuel Colt, the oldest, is seated by his mother. Baby Jack is seated on the floor, and the youngest member of the Colt family is nestling in the arms of his mother.

MILITANT IS KNOCKED OUT

Prison Commissioner of Scotland Punishes Woman Who Attacks Him.

Glasgow, Scotland.—Dr. James Devan, prison commissioner for Scotland, when attacked by an irate militant suffragette armed with a dog whip, took the law in his own hands and knocked the assailant down with a well-aimed left-hand blow. The woman, whose identity was not disclosed,

RULERS OF NEW KINGDOM OF ALBANIA



Prince William of Wied, the new king of Albania, and his consort received a warm welcome when they arrived at Durrazzo to assume their duties at the head of the new government. The king is shown in his official uniform as head of the army of Albania.

STILL FIND WITCHES

Woman Freed for Sorcery Recently in Pennsylvania.

"Hex" Doctor Shoots Wax Image to Relieve Pains Caused by Powers of the Evil Eye—Salt in a Lawyer's Bed.

New York.—A woman tried for witchcraft! We hold up our hands and wonder at the bigotry of those narrow-minded Puritans in Salem, Mass. Such a situation seems so remote from anything that would be possible today! So we are in the habit of saying, but it is not an impossibility.

Only a short time ago a woman was tried for witchcraft in a court of law in south Pennsylvania. That was not the name used in the charge that was brought against her, but that was the accusation that was lodged in the minds of every one who was interested in the case, which was tried in a region so thoroughly saturated with traditional superstition that not even the present prosperity and general education can destroy them. Technically the woman was convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses, but actually she was convicted of being a witch—a "hex" doctor who "pow-wow'd."

In the home of a prominent lawyer in Camden county there is a hole in the post of a mahogany bedstead filled with salt which witnesses to his belief in witchcraft. At one time he prosecuted a case against an old woman who, when convicted and fined, left the court muttering incantations and vowing vengeance.

That night the lawyer was suddenly attacked with violent pains in the head. The curse had come upon him and he feared the wretched old woman, whom he believed to be responsible for it. Only witchcraft can drive out witchcraft. No doctor of medicine would do in such a case.

A day laborer who was born with a caul over his face was brought in through the back door and taken to the bedroom of the suffering lawyer. The electric lights had been extinguished and a candle flickered at each side of the bed. Looking at the patient through the veil, which he wears is the identical one that he was born with, the "hex" doctor muttered his peculiar ritual, tied a rattlesnake around the sufferer's neck and bored the hole in the northeast leg of the bed, filling it with salt, over which he had chanted incantations. This done, he announced that the evil powers had notified the witch, who lived in a hut at some distance, that she could no longer hold dominion over the body of her enemy, the lawyer. The patient believed that his pains ceased from that hour.

A prosperous merchant in Carlisle permitted the body of his infant child to be covered with a coating of green paint in obedience to the orders of a "hex" doctor who had been called in to ward off the evil spirits.

A stranger in Carlisle pretended that he had suffered from pain in the stomach which he believed to be due to the evil eye of an old woman of the town who was generally believed

to have the ability to exercise this baleful power. A "hex" doctor visited him, and when he thought he had discovered a faith in their mysteries the stranger withdrew and later summoned him to his house, where he was informed that he had discovered that an old witch had made a wax image of the stranger and stuck pins in certain parts of it. Hence the pains.

Could he be cured? asked the patient. The "hex" doctor assured him that his powers were superior to those of the witch and he undertook to prove it. Getting a wax image, he placed it in front of the fireplace, shoved a brass bullet into an old muzzle-loading pistol and extinguished all the lights but that made by the fire.

The doctor knelt on the floor and the patient was told to hold his hands upon the seat of his pains. The bullet was then fired into the abdomen of the wax figure, while incantations were said, and the man was assured that he was cured. With all truthful ness he could say that he had no more pain and for himself had proved the existence of witchcraft in Pennsylvania in the twentieth century.

DUKE SEEKS LADY MANNERS

Abruzzi's Affections Now Said to Have Turned to the Young English Noblewoman.

London.—Has Lady Diana Manners succeeded Mrs. "Billy" Pitt in the affections of the duke of the Abruzzi? That is the report which comes from London. So the duke may not have been so very hard hit by the refusal



Duke of the Abruzzi.

of the fair Miss Elkins to become his morganatic wife. Lady Diana is the third daughter of the duke of Rutland and is twenty-two years old. She is accounted a beauty in England. Her sister is the marchioness of Anglesley.

Man Was "Still" Drunk. Chicago.—William Roberts was before Judge Dolan, charged with disorderly conduct. The judge remembered him. "Drunk again?" asked the court. "No, yet," answered Roberts. "Ten dollars and costs," said the judge. "Thanks," said Roberts.

To Pay Big Income Tax. Chicago.—The largest payment of income tax in Chicago was offered to the internal revenue officials when a man, whose name the authorities withheld, sent word that he would pay a net tax of \$42,516.68, the assessment on an annual income of \$750,000.

Pulled Husband's Hair. Passaic, N. J.—Charged with pulling out a handful of her husband's hair, Mrs. Rose Will was sentenced to live apart from him for one month.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR APRIL 19.

COST OF DISCIPLESHIP.

LESSON TEXT.—Luke 14:25-33. GOLDEN TEXT.—"Whoever would save his life shall lose it; and whoever shall lose his life for my sake shall find it." Matt. 16:25.

While this discourse is recorded only by St. Luke, still there are many things mentioned here to which our Lord made reference on other occasions. Last Sunday's Easter lesson made a break in the sequence of lessons we have been following, and shall follow for several succeeding Sundays. Leaving the chief Pharisee's house wherein he criticized both host and guests, "great multitudes" followed our Lord. Turning, he uttered some of the severest and yet the most wonderful words that ever fell from his lips, as we shall see if we follow all of this part of our lesson series.

Multitude Rebuked.

I. A Caution, vv. 26. On another occasion, John 6:26, Jesus rebuked the multitude which followed him. This multitude who pressed about him did not realize what was involved in a true following. They were influenced by the psychology of the crowd, and did not count the cost. Jesus does not mean that our discipleship will lessen our love for our kin (Eph. 5:25, 28-31; 6:1-4), but as compared with our love for him it is aversion. See Matt. 10:37; Phil. 3:7, 8; Pa. 73:25, 26. Aversion is to turn aside, and the Master told us that those who shall turn aside thus shall have an abundant reward, see Mark 10:28-30. Jesus Christ must be supreme in a Christian's affections. He who freely gave his own self (John 3:16, Phil. 2:8) has a right to demand a like devotion to himself, and as men have approached nearest to such a consecration he has exalted them. The Cross means the shame, sorrow, pain and death of self and all that lies in the pathway of loyalty and devotion to him. II Tim. 3:12, Acts 14:22. Our cross is that particular thing which crosses the path into which God is calling us. To avoid it that we may escape the shame is to be disloyal to him, therefore he cannot be my disciple." This frequently costs much, but has an abundant reward, John 12:16.

II. A Challenge, vv. 27-32. (1) The instruction, v. 27. As if to make this caution more solemn, Jesus sets before the multitude the manner of his approaching death and the condition of discipleship. He here lays down the first declaration of the severe terms of discipleship, but explains the meaning of his words. There is a new meaning of this passage suggested by the Revised Version of v. 33, "so likewise" is rendered, "so therefore." Our Lord does certainly insist that those who build a tower or conduct a war must count the cost; so likewise, they who follow him. But by this change the opposite thought is suggested, viz., that those who follow him must do so whatever the cost may be. (2) The illustrations. (a) The builder of a tower, vv. 29, 30, and (b) The King at war, vv. 31, 32. Too often we represent to men what is to be gained by Christian discipleship. The gain does outweigh the cost, but as wise builders we must present the cost side of the transaction. The man who builds the tower is master of his own enterprise and the king need take counsel but of himself. Our Lord as the Master Builder and the great King can build his towers or conduct his campaigns only through workers and soldiers upon whom he can depend absolutely. This throws light on the connecting "therefore" of verse 33.

Homely Illustrations.

III. The Conclusion, vv. 33-35. We have already indicated the conclusion towards which Jesus was leading with terrific logic, and by looking back to the first verse of the lesson we see what it was he was seeking to impress upon the minds of the thoughtless multitude. Again the Master uses one of those homely illustrations gathered from the common experiences of life which he employed so frequently to amplify or to drive home a great truth. There must be quality as well as devotion to this discipleship. Salt preserves from corruption, seasons insipidity, freshens and sweetens. These qualities are referred to abundantly by Scriptural writers. Salt is highly prized in the East. The natural man is presented also as being corrupt, Gen. 6:11; 8:21; Pa. 14:2, 3; Eph. 2:1-3. The remedy for this is the active presence of his disciples among their fellows. The true disciple is like salt with a good savor. On the other hand, salt that has lost its savor is not even fit for a dung-hill, but is thrown out and trodden under foot of men. So our Lord sets aside that disciple of his who has lost his usefulness. This expresses our Lord's contempt and scorn of those who lack, not merely a certain kind of character, but those whose profession and appearance would indicate a better expectation. Ears are made that we may hear; happy is that man who has learned to listen to Jesus.

This lesson presents the severity of the claims of Jesus. Irresistibly he drew the multitudes to himself. Witness the crowd following him as he leaves the house of the ruler. But he paused and by his teaching sifted them, and seemingly made it difficult to follow him. Those who would follow must forsake all, and renounce all, even the tenderest of human ties, yet even life itself must not be counted of value. There must be absolute unqualified loyalty. To bear a cross is to renounce ease and rights in the interest of others. The disciple must empty himself and enter the life of fellowship and suffering with his Master in his work of redeeming men and establishing the Kingdom.

SOIL FERTILITY WITHOUT STOCK IS POSSIBLE THROUGH CROP ROTATION

When Residues are Returned to Land Promptly and Legumes are Shared With Nature in Fair Proportion, Productivity Can be Maintained With Comparative Ease

(E. J. Kinney, Assistant Agronomist, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Generally the most profitable type of farming for Kentucky is one in which part of the farm crops are sold for cash and part fed to stock. Wheat and tobacco are the ordinary cash crops, while corn, hay, and oats are the crops fed. By feeding these products, the farmer has usually been able to secure a little better profit than if he sold them, for cash.

With the high prices which corn and hay have been bringing during the last few years, however, the profits from feeding stock have been rather small. In some cases, the only gain has been in the value of the manure secured.

It is very true that a large percentage of the farm lands of Kentucky can not be profitably farmed without live stock. Such is the case with practically all hilly lands. Increased profits from these lands will come only when more of the area is kept in grass and fewer acres cultivated. The prevention of erosion when hill lands are cultivated is nearly impossible, and erosion means such rapid loss of plant food that fertility can not be profitably maintained.

Fertility Without Stock.

Animal manures always have played an important part in maintaining productivity, and this has led to the belief held by many farmers that fertility can not be maintained without them. This brings up the question as to whether this is true or not. Must the farmer feed stock for the sake of the manure, even if he makes no profit otherwise, or can he devise a system of farming where fertility can be maintained without animal manures? If this can be done, there are doubtless many men who would keep little stock, even if they could not realize quite as much profit from their farms. Stock raising requires more capital than grain farming, not only because of the value of the stock, but because more buildings and fences are required. In addition, some men find no pleasure in raising stock and the enforced confinement to the farm, that the care of stock necessitates, is irksome and unpleasant to them. Before trying to answer these questions it will be well to consider briefly some of the principles of soil fertility in order to learn what the chief functions of manure are, so we can decide as to its necessity in the maintenance of fertility.

Soils originally fertile become unproductive usually because nitrogen, phosphorus, calcium, potassium or organic matter become deficient. The nitrogen of the soil is practically all contained in the organic matter, and a deficiency of organic matter usually accompanies a deficiency of nitrogen. Organic matter furnishes nitrogen, improves the physical condition of soils, gives them greater water-holding capacity, and causes other elements of plant food to become available more rapidly. It is perhaps the most important constituent of every fertile soil. The supply can be maintained only by returning part of the plant growth to the soil, either as animal manure or in other forms.

Potassium is a mineral element, and nearly all Kentucky soils contain enough for all crop requirements. Where organic matter is deficient, potassium may not become available rapidly enough for plant use. The remedy is to increase the amount of organic matter.

Phosphorous and Calcium.

Phosphorous is another mineral element. In the blue-grass section the soils contain sufficient for present plant requirements, and probably enough to last for many years. All the

lands of the state, with the exception of this area, contain relatively small amounts of this element, so that a few crops reduce the supply to a point where plants can not secure enough for their needs. To maintain a sufficient supply it is necessary to use commercial phosphorous in some form, for it is evident that the manure produced on any farm can not maintain the supply on land naturally deficient in this element.

Calcium is also a mineral element of plant food. Soils seldom lack sufficient for this purpose, but in addition to its function as plant food, calcium carbonate or limestone, a calcium compound, is capable of neutralizing acids which form in the soil. When a soil becomes acid clover and other legumes fail to grow well, if at all. Legume crops are absolutely necessary in any system of farming to maintain the nitrogen supply. There are not many soils in the state where the addition of limestone would not prove beneficial. Either ground limestone or lime may be used. The need for limestone can not be supplied by manure.

We may conclude from the above statements that most of the benefit from animal manures is due to the fact that they supply humus and nitrogen, and that if an efficient method of supplying these in some other way could be found, we could maintain fertility without manure.

If in grain farming all crop residues, such as straw, cornstalks, etc., are returned to the land, we will add nearly as much organic matter as if all crops were fed and the manure returned. This is due to the fact that over one-half the organic matter of feeds is destroyed by the animal body.

The nitrogen supply is with more difficulty maintained, but by growing the legume crops of the rotation primarily for their seeds, and by growing legume catch-crops as often as possible, we can be independent of manure even to supply nitrogen. Dr. Hopkins, of the University of Illinois, who was the first to point out the possibilities of grain farming, says that fertility is more easily maintained in grain farming than where stock is kept.

Systems of Rotation.

The following systems of rotation are a few of many which can be adapted to the use of the grain farmer. First year wheat with clover sown in wheat. Second year, corn or tobacco, with cowpeas sown between rows at last cultivation. Third year, wheat or oats with clover. Fourth year, clover. The first crop of clover is to be cut and left on the ground, and the second crop cut for seed.

First year, corn or tobacco; second year, soy beans or cowpeas; third year, wheat; fourth year, clover. Only the seeds of the clover, peas, or beans are to be sold. A two-year rotation of first-year wheat and second-year clover can be followed and the clover crop made into hay. Continuous growing of alfalfa may be practiced and the soil will increase in humus and nitrogen content. Or, if desired, clover may be grown continuously by reseeding after the first crop is removed.

The farmer following grain farming should remember that rotation with legumes will not maintain the nitrogen supply if the legume crops are all sold. At least part of the growth must be plowed under, as provided for in the above rotation systems. Also that crop residues must be promptly returned to the land and carefully distributed. By keeping in mind these most important facts he should have no difficulty in maintaining fertility. If no stock except the work animals is kept.

WINTER CHURNING

(T. R. Bryant, Superintendent Agricultural Extension, Kentucky Experiment Station.)

A few common difficulties that many are perhaps experiencing in churning at this season may make the following suggestions of interest.

Under ordinary farm conditions the cream is saved from several milkings and this state of affairs must be handled very carefully, not to bring on such difficulties as bad flavor in the butter, difficult churning, etc. In the first place it is essential that scrupulous cleanliness of utensils, etc., be had. It is desirable that the bacterial growth in the cream should not proceed to any considerable extent until the ripening process to which the accumulated mass as a whole should be subjected. In the second place keep the mass sweet until ripening time a cool place should be provided. Where ice is not abundant this can best be accomplished by putting the cream in a tall narrow can and immersing in cold water. The cream can be ripened by being kept at a temperature of about 65 degrees for 8 or 10 hours. During this period the cream should be stirred frequently.

Sometimes cream foams when we feel that the butter should be coming.

MAKING A BREEDING PEN.

If the cocks and cockerels have, as they should, been in a run apart from the hens and pullets during summer, this is the time to make up your breeding pen. From the cocks, discard all those that did not prove good breeders last season, both as to prolificacy, and in quality of their get.

After a pig weighs seventy-five pounds, he should gain over a pound a day.

NOTHING EQUALS ALFALFA.

There is no hay equal to alfalfa for milk cows. Even the best clover does not equal it. We say this after having given both a trial for years.

The South offers unusual advantages for the production of poultry. The poultry houses must be a scene of constant effort to prevent lice and vermin.

The amount of humus in the soil indicates in great measure its richness in nitrogen.

Miracle of the Easter Blooms

VERY flower that blooms is an Easter miracle. There has been the death of a parent plant to produce the seed or bulb. The sepulcher has

had to hide the seemingly dead thing, which yet contained a hidden germ of life. A watering by the tears of the great Nature Mother, the beams of a far away source of heat were necessary. Out of the very "Valley of the shadow of death" that bravery of green and brilliancy has come. We may not "smell the mold above the rose," but it has come forth from the blackness of the dirt into its fragrant beauty.

The Easter time hales us back to the days when the perfect Man, the Flower of our race, was cut down "by the hands of wicked men, and crucified and slain."

It would be an incomplete history, judging by the analogy of nature, if it left him there. The life history of your life neither begins nor ends with the fading of the bloom.

It was because this was the first real exemplification of the raising to "the life of the world to come," that



it was heralded by the Angel of the Resurrection. The first flower of humanity to pass into its perfected stage of glorious fruition, was the Man who came back from the dead in the mystery of "a Spiritual Body" on the first Sunday that ever was.

Every garden is a sacramental place now, since the Easter flowers first wove, near 1900 years ago. It is a sign of the inward grace which moves amid the dust of the ages, preserving the germ lives of all who have gone down into the soil, resting until the Angel of the great Resurrection sets to his lips the golden trumpet, and sounds the clarion call of the Great springtime, when the garden of Paradise shall give back its souls, and the black earth and the deep seas shall give up their dead, and lives shall bloom again in new beauty, and the unfading majesty for which they were created at the first.

When Love Is King

When April winds are blowing
And May is just beyond,
When all the hills are glowing
And Spring's rich robes are donned,
Why should one heart beat sadly,
One soul be in dismay?
The storms that raged so madly
Have worn themselves away.

Why should doubt come to chill us
When bells of Easter ring
With gladness that should fill us—
When Love is crowned as king?
The rain upon the shingles
Makes music that is sweet
And on the windows jingles
A tune for dancing feet.

S. E. KISER

Comfort for the Downhearted.
It is to the beaten in life that Easter especially appeals. There is hope still, it shouts! Even the dead live again. Much more will you make way out of whatever "Slough of Despond" you have been wallowing in, or passing through. Every green blade, forcing its way past stones and rocks through the hard clods into the sunlight, is a sign that so long as there is life there is hope abundant, that the old comforting statement yet holds true, "Because I live, ye shall live also."

Easter in the Greek Church.

The Easter festival stands greatest among the festivals of the Greek church. Our priest often asserted that the picture of the Virgin looked very sad on Good Friday and smiled or Easter—the Atlanta.

Calls for Extreme Penalty.

Among the offenses for which capital punishment can be ordered in English law today is arson in a royal dockyard or arsenal.

Daily Thought.

Let it be your method to contemplate spirits apart from the shell they are shut up in.—Marcus Aurelius.

Perfect Justice.

Even-handed justice commends the poisoned chalice to our own lips.—Shakespeare.